Nippon Times

No. 16,663 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1945 [illegible] Price 35 Sen

POTSDAM MEETING FAILS TO CLARIFY MANY ISSUES

Reuters Commentator Believes Communique Is Not 'Victory' For Any of 3 Powers

The publication of the Potsdam communique has released a pent-up flood of speculation on the trend of international politics and it leaves the public "in the dark" on many questions of general interest as does the absence so far of any but most general statement of the Labor's Foreign policy, declared a Reuters diplomatic correspondent in a commentary on August 4 in a dispatch to Stockholm.

He declared, however, that despite lack of clarification of many questions of general interest in the published record of the Potsdam agreements, the end of the conference has definitely provided something to go on.

His weekly diplomatic message read as follows:

"British opinion tends to classify the outlook under two headings: first; questions on which the Potsdam communique suggests that broad agreement was reached and whose outcome can in consequence be forecast with some accuracy; and second, questions whose omission from the communique is regarded as significant.

Policy Against Germany

"In the first category there is the Allied policy in Germany. Now for the first time the world knows in general terms the price which Germany will have to pay for the Nazi adventure.

"In the second category come a number of delicate matters which informed public will not easily believe to have been advent from the Potsdam agenda. They include: questions of the Russo-Turkish negotiations and the future status of the Dardanelles, question of the withdrawal of Allied troops from Persia, question of internal regime in Greece and the question of Marshal Joseph "Tito" Brozovitch's territorial claims in Carinthia and Istria.

"On these issues more optimistic observers assume that the pressure of time prevented agreement and that the newly formed Council of Foreign Ministers will achieve a solution. More pessimistic observers believe discussions on these questions reached a deadlock and the foreign ministers may or may not reach an agreement.

"There remain two questions of first-class importance on which opinion is still 'largely at sea'. That the Far Eastern war was seriously discussed no one doubts. During the conference American and British Chiefs-of-Staff perfected details of coordination of their naval, land and air forces in accomplishing the total defeat of Japan. They discussed the reallocation of areas and command in the southwest Pacific and the southeast Asia area and considered the employment of other Allied forces at war with Japan. Proposals of the combined Chiefs-of-Staff were approved by President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee.

"On the question of reparations there is a tendency to believe that the agreements reached go beyond published facts. It is noted that despite persistent rumors to the contrary the Potsdam communique made no mention either of monetary value of sum in reparations which the Allies hope to extract from Germany nor of the proportion in which the yield from reparations is to be shared between the Allies great and small.

"None the less second thoughts on Potsdam still leave the public opinion feeling hopeful and tending to discount attempts to present the communique as a 'victory' for any one of the three Powers."

SOVIET PAPERS COMMENT

Pravda and Izvestia Eulogize Big Three Conference

All Soviet papers issued on August 3 devoted 3 pages out of 4 to the official text of the "Big Three" Conference. Pravda and Izvestia in editorials eulogized the success of the conference. A Domei dispatch from Moscow dated July 3 reported that in its editorial Pravda declared as follows.

"The international situation has become very complicated following the termination of the European War. The decision and agreement reached at the Berlin Conference have great value and significance because of the existing international situation.

"The success of the conference endorses the fact that the countries which participated in that historical conference hoped for mutual understanding for the attainment of a fair peace. The people of the Soviet Union firmly believe that the future development of international cooperation on the basis of the decision reached at the present conference will contribute to peace and security between various countries."

BRITISH STATEMENT

Coordination of Anglo-U.S. Forces For War Against Japan Pledged

A statement issued by the British Foreign Office states that during the Potsdam Conference the British and American Chiefs-of-Staff held daily meetings to "perfect details of the coordination of British-American forces in accomplishing the total defeat of Japanese military and naval forces," it is disclosed in a London dispatch reaching Stockholm.

Declaring that the "unconditional surrender" of Japan at the earliest possible date is aimed at the statement said that Britain "will bring to bear against Japan all of their naval, land and air forces which can be advantageously used."

It stated also that there was discussion of the reallocation of areas and command in the southwest Pacific and southeast Asia area, and consideration was given to the employment in the war against Japan of the forces of other Allied nations that are at war with Japan.

According to the British statement, the proposals of the combined Chiefs-of-Staff were approved by President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee.

A Foreign Office official commenting on the statement told Reuters that, "It was not issued before because the war with Japan is at the moment a 'Big-Two' war." The official added, "However, I would say that it is impossible to draw inference from the communique that Russia will not enter the war against Japan." Asked to define the new East Asia commands referred to in the communique, the spokesman said no information was available as they are 'top secrets.'"

DEADLOCK STILL PREVAILS OVER DARDANELLES ISSUE

No Solution Reached on Problem at Potsdam, Reuter Correspondent Claims

The absence of reference in the Potsdam communique to the future of the Dardanelles supports the belief that the deadlock in the Russo-Turkish negotiations for a new friendship pact continues, a Reuter's diplomatic correspondent wired from London to Stockholm on August 4.

Although no authoritative statement has been forthcoming since the start of the negotiations in early summer, the discussions according to reliable reports broke down several weeks ago because Turkey refused to admit the possibility of making any territorial concessions to the Soviet Union and claimed that the suggestions for the revision of the status of the Straits could not be considered by Russia and Turkey alone to the exclusion of other interested parties, the correspondent said.

He added that informed diplomatic quarters in London, assume that the progress of the Russo-Turkish negotiations is partly dependent on the agreement by the great powers on the question of the Dardanelles. Whether or not this matter was raised at Potsdam it is plain that no solution was reached.

ANOTHER BIG THREE MEET

Truman Suggests Parley Be Held in Washington

The New York radio quoting a report from President Truman's home-bound cruiser Augusta, said that the President suggested during the Potsdam Conference that the next "Big-Three" talks should be held in Washington, it is reported from Lisbon on August 4.

The report added that "Generalissimo Stalin tentatively agreed, subject to whether at the time it would be possible for him to travel so far from the Soviet Union." The British attitude was not made known, but presumably Prime Minister Attlee would be willing to go to Washington "if Stalin agreed." It is learned, however that the British have been trying for some time to get the "Big-Three" to meet in London.

Envoy Lane in Warsaw

The United States Ambassador to Poland Arthur Bliss Lane arrived in Warsaw by plane on July 31, the Lublin radio reported, it is learned in a Lisbon report.

SPAIN IS THREATENED BY MAJOR CATASTROPHE

Outbreak of Violence Likely Unless Franco Regime Is Completely Revamped

A major catastrophe threatens Spain unless a military directorate takes power without delay or some drastic political change on similar lines is made. This is the general feeling on Saturday night among the Spaniards who despite the ban on newspaper publication of the Potsdam's "boycott" decision have learnt of the ostracism of their country through overseas broadcasts, a Reuters dispatch from London reaching Stockholm declared on August 4.

The Reuters correspondent in Madrid reports that current opinion is that a major shakeup in the form of the present Spanish Government must be made before the month is up. Otherwise, the steadily worsening situation will make an outbreak of violence inevitable and all Spaniards—Government supporters and opponents—with memories of the havoc caused by the civil war are firm believers in the "non-violence" creed.

The big worry throughout Spain today is whether the stern condemnation of General Francisco Franco's administration in the Potsdam communique will be followed by active political pressure or some other form of action against the country.

Artajo Sees Franco

The Potsdam boycott decision was probably responsible for the dramatic recall of the Spanish Foreign Minister Alberto Martin Artajo for urgent consultations with Franco, Reuters said. Urgent orders were dramatically relayed through the country asking the Foreign Minister to go at once to Franco's country residence near Corunna for consultations.

It is further learned that symptomatic of the present situation in Spain is the unconfirmed report from Madrid that delegates from the republicans, workers organizations and Spanish underground movement may risk their lives by going in person to Franco and urging him to abdicate his power in favor of a provisional Republican Government which would immediately hold elections.

Hint that Spanish guerilla activity is still far from a lost cause is given by the Spanish police who report the discovery of a manifesto warning the guerillas to cease their activities "until conditions are more favorable."

Another report said that in Barcelona there was an incident when the name of Franco was publicly booed by a crowd in the main square of the city which was demonstrating against the dismissal of Antonio Veglishon, civil government and provincial chief of the Falange (Spanish Government) Party. Dismissal of Veglishon is regarded as a further step in the diminishing influence of the Falange.

Also as the troubled Spanish situation shows signs of mounting to a climax distant Mexico City—gathering ground of many Spanish Government opponents—came into news with a strong call for unity among the anti-Franco elements by prominent exiled Spaniards.

Meanwhile, in neighboring Portugal the Lisbon paper Voz also on Saturday raised its voice in protest against the Potsdam decision to exclude the Franco Spain from the United Nations arrangement.

Urges Cutting Ties

The resolution asking the French Government to break off diplomatic relations with the Spanish Franco Government was passed unanimously by the Foreign Affairs of the Consultative Assembly on Friday, it is disclosed in a Paris dispatch reaching Lisbon.

U.S. NEEDS MORE AIRMEN

Seeks 2,130,000 Men for Pacific Air Corps, Anderson Reveals

Director Anderson of the Personnel Bureau of the United States Army Air Headquarters, stated that a personnel of 2,130,000 men is needed by the recently extended Pacific Air Corps, according to a Lisbon dispatch of August 3 to Domei quoting a Washington report.

He made this remark in the course of a statement on the new disposition which has been made of the strength of the U.S. air force. He said: "Eighty per cent of the personnel of the army air force which has seen service in the European and Mediterranean areas will be made to serve at home in the future.

"The members of the air force who have not experienced fighting overseas are to be sent to constitute the air force of the army in the Pacific theater of war.

"A personnel of 2,130,000 men is needed by the Pacific air corps which has lately been extended if it is to engage in operations against Japan.

"There is need of increasing the proportion of ground crew members and others performing non-combatant duties in the Pacific theater of war. To make 40 per cent of the strength of the corps take part in actual fighting, it is necessary to arrange for the remaining 60 per cent to be performing subsidiary and commissariate duties. On the other hand, in the European theater of war 53 per cent of the American aerial strength are engaged in fighting assisted by ground crew members and non-combatants who formed the remaining 57 per cent.

UNRRA WANTS MORE FOOD

Hendrickson Asks for More Materials From Supplying Countries

In the light of the shortage of materials for supply to Europe, the UNRRA Material Supply Commission has appealed to the countries which supply materials to offer more foodstuffs and other materials. In this connection, Assistant Director Hendrickson of the Commission made the following statement, a Domei dispatch from Lisbon dated August 2 reported, quoting a Washington dispatch:

"The countries in Europe which are receiving aid from the UNRRA require a minimum supply of more than 2,400,000 tons of food in the latter half of the current year. Half of the materials consist of cereals and foodstuffs made from cereals.

"Those which are required urgently are 132,000 tons of fish, 154,000 tons of fats and oils and 69,000 tons of sugar.

"UNRRA is not in a position to meet these demands. If the shipment of foodstuffs is not dispatched now, famine and destitution will visit Europe in several months."

LAVAL DEFENDS MEASURES TO ASSIST THE GERMANS

Collaboration Was Forced Upon France and Was Inevitable, Former Premier States

Pierre Laval, former Vichy Premier, appearing as evidence witness at the Petain trial on Saturday confessed that he had "said and wrote" that he "hoped for a German victory" because he had to "gain the confidence of the Germans," it is revealed in a Paris dispatch reaching Lisbon on August 4.

Questioned about the Montoire meeting between Marshal Petain and Reichsfuehrer Hitler, Laval said in reply to the Judge who asked whether Petain went there of his own will. "I did not take him there by force. If he did not want to go he did not say so." Laval also declared that nothing definite was agreed upon or done or decided by Petain at Montoire; Montoire never had any practical consequence."

Asked by the Judge whether he ever said, "I wish for a German victory," Laval replied, "Yes, I said it and wrote it because I had to gain the confidence of the Germans. I wanted to get them to soften conditions for France," Laval declared.

Explains Reason for Action

Laval defended his policy of sending thousands of Frenchmen to toil in Hitler's war factories as 'inevitable," the Paris report added.

In a bedraggled condition, Laval raised his voice as he argued "Collaboration was forced upon us and was inevitable."

Laval denied any knowledge of Petain's offer to Hitler after the Allied attack at Dieppe of French assistance to repel any Allied attempt to land. He said he had always been opposed to any kind of military collaboration with Germany.

The trial is expected generally to go on for another ten or 12 days.

Plot Is Discovered

A plot to smuggle arms into the Fresnes prison where Laval and other major French collaborators and alleged traitors are awaiting trial was discovered, a Paris dispatch reaching Lisbon disclosed on August 4. A small number of revolvers were seized as they were about to be delivered to four political prisoners, the report said.

Last reports said that several arrests have been made and more are expected every hour. For two weeks, it is further learned, the French special police have been tracking down those behind an audaciously planned coup and sensational developments are expected when the police make a final roundup.

The report said that the plot has all the elements of the most inventive detective and that the prison warden aroused first suspicions. Three colleagues were deputed to watch him and the "plot began to be unravelled."

U.S. TRANSPORT TROUBLE

Military Authorities Bare Plans to Ease Difficulty

The United States is now facing a serious transportation difficulty as every effort is now being directed by the military authorities for the transportation of troops in Europe to the Pacific area, according to a Domei report from Lisbon on August 5. To meet this difficult situation, the United States War Department announced on August 1, the following two measures:

1. Soldiers who were formerly railway trackmen are to be immediately discharged from service.
2. For transporting monthly 25,000 soldiers from the East to the West, sufficient planes and pilots will be supplied.

SOUTH ASIA FEDERATION IS PROPOSED BY NEHRU

Also Says Congress Opposed to Division of India Into Separate Units

India must remain a united country and must not be divided up into separate units because as sure as Iraq and Iran are "happy hunting grounds of great powers" the small states in the world of tomorrow have no future," declared Indian Congress leader Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in a speech replying to the address presented by the Kashmir National Conference (organization with pro-Congress leanings), it is revealed in a report from Kashmir reaching Lisbon on August 3.

During his speech the Indian Congress leader unfolded a new and arresting idea of a South Asia Federation comprising India, Iran, Afghanistan, Iraq, Burma and Thailand.

Nehru declared that the "Congress is strongly opposed to the division of India into separate units. The need of the hour," he said, "both for economic and defensive reasons is that India remain a united country."

Have No Future

Underlining his points, Nehru declared, "Small states in the world of tomorrow have no future and they are sure to be reduced to a status of satellite states like Iraq and Iran which are free in name only and were the happy hunting grounds of great powers." There would be no other course left to smaller countries who singly would not count for much, he said.

"India will be finished if divided," Nehru declared. "I stand for a federation of India, Iraq, Afghanistan, Burma and Thailand."

Nehru ended by saying, "In the world of today there are two big powers—Russia and America. In the world of tomorrow there will be two more—India and China. There will be no fifth big power."

ENEMY SUFFERS LOSSES

Japanese Forces on Tarakan Continue Attacks on Enemy

UNDISCLOSED SOUTHERN BASE, August 4.—Since the enemy's landing on Tarakan the Japanese Army and Navy Units defending the island have put up a gallant fight despite their numerically inferior strength and have been restraining the advance of the enemy forces in the last two months. In the course of these two months the Japanese Garrison Units have inflicted heavy losses to the enemy forces by their courageous raids.

The collective war results scored by the Japanese Garrison Units which have become known to the present are as follows:

Enemy soldiers killed and wounded, 4,837, (excluding results scored at sea), 1 tank, 20 motor trucks, 1 heavy machine gun, 19 light machine guns, 46 automatic rifles, 3 trench mortars either destroyed or captured, large number of ammunition and 20 material depots blasted. In addition to the above results 5 enemy mine sweepers were sunk since June 10.

Enemy Is Inactive

Domei

BALIK PAPAN, August 4.—The enemy troops in Balik Papan which have constructed their positions in the area between 15 and 20 kilometers from Samarinda have taken no offensives against the Japanese Garrison recently. The activities of the enemy are restricted to scouting skirmishes at present. In contrast to this inactive strategy of the enemy the Japanese Garrison Units are carrying out daring night raids by penetrating deep into the enemy line and are inflicting considerable losses to the enemy.

The enemy troops in the Danpaton sector have been reinforced. Under the protection of artillery bombardment and bombing by planes the enemy attempted to advance toward the Japanese line, but the Japanese Garrison Units repulsed the enemy force on July 29.

The war results scored by the Japanese Garrison on July 31 and August 1 include some 100 enemy soldiers killed and wounded, 5 bivouacs and 1 material depot were blasted.

YENAN'S HOPES FOR PEACE IGNORED BY RIVAL LEADERS

Chungking Accused of Continuing Efforts to Smash Reds Despite Outward Friendship

Despite two telegraphic demands made by Ho Lung Commander of the Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia-Shansi Suiyuan Frontier Defense Army, and Chu Te, Commander of the Yenan 18th Army Corps, for the suspension of fighting, Chungking is completing a strategic structure aimed at the smashing of Yenan, according to a Domei report from Shanghai.

This military offensive by Chungking against Yenan is believed to be a measure to meet the recent positive attitude of Yenan. However some observers feel that as it would be disadvantageous to Chungking to cause the present controversy to develop into a civil war, it is merely trying to intimidate Yenan. On the other hand Yenan is utilizing the high-handed attitude of Chungking for its own benefit.

Reasons Are Stated

As the fundamental reasons why Chungking does wish to have the Chungking-Yenan controversy develop into a civil war the following points are mentioned.

1. Chungking does not desire any civil war as the anti-Japanese resistance war is approaching its final stage.

2. The Yenan army can be smashed at one stroke if Chungking so desires.

3. It is disadvantageous to have a civil war because of the present international situation.

4. The Chungking spokesman has declared the intention of Chungking to settle the dispute by political means.

Chungking believes that although the people have suffered much during the past eight years of resistance against Japan, it is possible to gain victory after all. A civil war would bring greater hardship to the Chinese people and thus make them hate Chungking.

But the attitude of the Yenan leaders is very strong, and the situation has now become so urgent that it is difficult to predict what may develop. Yenan is still making preparations for convoking the conference of the representatives of the people in the liberated area. Thus the position of Chungking is becoming more difficult.

Fu Tso-i, Vice-Commander of the Eighth War Zone, who has been suppressing the northern advance of Yenan's influence in cooperation with Hu Tsung-nan, has recently adopted positive measures to attack the Yenan regime, according to a Domei report from Peking.

A front base report to the Hsinhwa News Agency explains the situation as follows:

"The Fu Tso-i Army commenced offensive action against the Eighth Route Army on June 10, and although 45 days have passed there is no sign of the suspension of fighting. About 15,000 troops under Fu Tso-i are now at a point 72 kilometers northwest of Kweisui, capital of Suiyuan province. Although the enemy made a fierce attack on the Eighth Route Army in the neighborhood of Chuerkou, 32 kilometers north of Kweisui, the Eighth Army is avoiding a conflict and is taking a defensive attitude"

Also a Tass report from Chungking said:

"The Military Affairs Committee of Chungking is exerting efforts to strengthen the military defense of the northwestern frontier area, and particularly to increase the troops against the eastern, southern, northern and central war districts of the region controlled by the Fu Tso-i Army." A UP report from Chungking dated July 29, said that the movement of the Chungking army toward the northwestern area has recently become very notable, and the repair and improvement of motor roads is progressing, more than 2,000 tons of war supplies being sent.

The movement of the Fu Tso-i Army in the north is believed to be connected with the positive offensive started by Chungking against Yenan.

2 P-51'S SHOT DOWN

Enemy Submarine Fails to Rescue Crew of Plane

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE.—One enemy P-51 was shot down by a ground crew in the Sagami Bay region while another was pursued by a Japanese fighter plane and was shot down into the sea when about 100 P-51's attacked the Kanto districts on August 3.

Soon after the enemy plane was downed an enemy submarine was seen trying to rescue the crew of the plane who were floating in a rubber boat. Several P-51's were flying over the submarine for the protection of the rescue work.

A Japanese AA Unit immediately attacked these enemy planes and shot down one and repulsed the rest. The Japanese planes also strafed the enemy submarine which immediately submerged. As the result of the timely attack of the Japanese AA Unit the work to rescue the crew of the plane ended in failure.

BRITISH POLICY TO INDIA IS TARGET OF CRITICISM

Continuance of India Office Despite Labor Party's Pledge Arouses Antagonism

Continuance of the British India Office—taken by all as something unexpected in view of the Labor Party's campaign platform that it would abolish the office—has aroused critical comment in leading British provincial papers, it is revealed in a Domei dispatch from Stockholm dated August 4.

The Liberal Manchester Guardian declared that the present arrangement can hardly stand long and hoped that the amalgamation of the India Office with the Dominion Office will not be long. The paper welcomed the appointment of Pethick Lawrence as the new Secretary of State for India, but added "If there are any doubts about him it is whether he is not coming to a tremendously important office at too advanced an age."

The political correspondent of the Conservative Yorkshire Post declared, "Many friends of the Socialist Party thought that the Socialist accession to power would mean a drastic change in Britain's policy towards India."

The Conservative Birmingham Gazette wrote editorially, "It does not suggest that the government intends to pursue immediately at any rate any very active policy in India." It claimed that Pethick Lawrence would not appear to be destined to be a man who will inaugurate a new policy in India.

Meanwhile, it is reported that the new Secretary of State for India, Pethick Lawrence, arrived at the India Office in London at an early hour on Saturday morning and plunged straight into his work.

Arthur Henderson has been appointed Undersecretary of State for India and Burma.

MACASSAR WANTONLY HIT

Many Natives Killed as B-24's Bomb Peaceful Villages

By I. IWASHIMA
Of the Military Press Corps

On August 1, a formation of B-24's raided Macassar and by concentrated bombing on several native blocks killed or wounded about 100 natives. One of the bombed blocks was a quiet fishing village while the others engaged in farming and some were peaceful trade towns.

Anyone could tell at a glance that these blocks were native sections but notwithstanding, the enemy planes made these places their target of attack.

Previous to this latest attack, the Americans bombed places where women enemy nationals, to them their allies, were quartered, causing the interned women to cry out against the Americans as inhuman and wanton. Now the enemy, regardless of whether it be on a hospital ship or whether it be on nonfighters, carries on wanton bombings. But no matter how indiscriminate the bombings of the enemy may become, the native Indonesians do not waver in their fighting spirit. As the enemy bombings become increasingly intense, the Indonesians are further aroused to take up arms.

Right after the raid, men of the Imperial Forces came rushing to the spot to render aid while members of the Civil Administration, volunteer defense workers, medical and nursing corps followed in quick succession and together with native workers fell to the task of cleaning up the debris, applying aid to the injured and looked after the wants of the raid victims.

Families who had been victimized were overwhelmed by the help extended by the authorities—aid which left nothing to be desired and so vastly different in its warmth and kindness from the inhuman actions of the Americans.

The naval commander on the spot toured the sections demolished by the enemy twice on this day to encourage and comfort the native population.

As the war situation becomes increasingly acute, natives and Japanese alike are determined they will work in cooperation and as the mainland enters a state of preparedness for the coming decisive battle, the defense of the south will be firm as rock in the hands of the people there.

USHIJIMA, OTA PROMOTED TO GENERAL, VICE-ADMIRAL

Army and Navy Heroes Died Heroically in Fighting Enemy at Okinawa Isles

Lieutenant General Mitsuru Ushijima, Army Supreme Commander in the Okinawa Area, and Rear Admiral Minoru Ota, Commander of the Naval Land Froces in the Okinawa Area, who met glorious deaths on June 20, after about three months of gallant fighting, were promoted to the rank of General and Vice-Admiral respectively, it was announced by the War and Navy Ministries on Saturday afternoon.

Since the enemy forces landed on Okinawa on April 1 under the protection of fierce air bombing and gun fires, Japanese guerrilla operations inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, but with strong reinforcements, the enemy continued his desperate offensive. During the first two months, the enemy losses skyrocketed but the Japanese were forced to narrow down their front. On about June 4, the enemy also landed on the area southwest of Naha, and adopted a strategy of attacking the Japanese naval land forces in the Komidori area from both the southwest and the southeast.

Thereupon, the Ota Unit opened a severe defensive battle and on June 4 and 5 the casualties inflicted on the enemy reached more than 800, thus, the numerically superior enemy was severely beaten. About June 10, the enemy rushed into the Japanese position with tanks at his vanguard, but the Japanese destroyed four enemy tanks, and also killed or wounded 1,300 men. On June 11, about 1,000 enemy troops were killed or wounded. Daily the fighting became more furious and surrounded by the U.S. Sixth Division, the situation confronting the Ota Unit became serious. Finally on June 13, the entire Ota Unit made their final offensive attack.

Later Japanese scouting planes discovered about June 17 or 18 that the fighting lines of the Japanese troops and the enemy were confused. The Japanese Forces were scattered, fighting gallantly in small groups everywhere. However, finally the Ota Unit died fighting bravely.

Just before making this final attack, Lieutenant General Ushijima, repeatedly ordered Rear Admiral Ota to reduce the front at Komidori and join the main forces at Shimajiri in the south, but realizing that when the front was reduced, the enemy pressure on Komidori would be increased and the Japanese situation would become worse, he rejected the Supreme Commander's advice and decided to hold his position to the last.

Hence, the Ota Unit maintained cooperation with the Army forces to the last and perished in fighting to the last man.

U.S. Army Loses 547,000

The United States War Department announced on July 28 that the troops discharged from the beginning of the outbreak of the war until April 30 of this year and the personnel lost by the American army in the same period totaled 1,883,000. The discharged troops numbered 1,336,000. The losses of personnel, aggregating 547,000, were in killed, captured, missing and others.

Creating U.S. Office

According to a Washington report of August 2 received in Lisbon, Senator Tom Connally, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, reported today that legislation would be introduced creating the office of American representatives on the United Nations Security Council, which was established by the United Nations Charter.

Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7088.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo-yubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICE:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month ¥10.00; six months ¥58.00; one year ¥115.00. Postage ¥0.60 per month to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo, China and the Southern Regions and ¥1.30 to foreign countries. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Publisher and Printer:
SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1945

The Present Stage of The War

Having seized the Okinawas as a base for their next operations, but having sustained unexpectedly great losses in doing so, the American enemy is now carrying out cautious preparations for the invasion of the Japanese homeland. But because the conditions at home require a decisive battle at an early date, America's leaders, fearing the decline of their people's war efforts and the spread of war-weariness, are attempting to counter this danger by stimulating the spirit of action. It is for this purpose that they are hastening the comparatively easy task of shifting their air forces from Europe to East Asia and are also launching daily raids over Japan from the Okinawa, Mariana and Yiojima bases.

Admiral Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, has boasted, "The United Nations' attacks upon Japan have now reached the pre-invasion stage," while Admiral Halsey's Third Fleet is cruising close to Japan to let loose its planes on almost daily raids and with great audacity to bombard the Japanese coast and attack Japanese shipping in coordination with the Mariana-based B-29's. These actions have been accompanied by loud propaganda designed obviously to create the impression that the Americans have air and sea superiority in Japanese waters.

It is clear that the intention behind the persistent American air and sea raids is to draw out the Japanese to deal attrition to them preceding the invasion of Japan. At the same time the American effort has the political aim of keeping up the American people's interest in the fighting during the period of preparation for the large-scale operations to come.

Meanwhile, however, the solid confidence of the Japanese in their ability successfully to smash any landing on their soil continues unshaken. The precious time is being fully utilized to turn the country into a gigantic fortress, to hoard fighting power, and to increase air power. The present stage of the war thus finds the Japanese gritting their teeth and awaiting the arrival of the right time without being led into a trap by the enemy's schemings. The entire Japanese people, with the period of decisive fighting before them, are directing their all toward fulfilling their task, with a readiness to sacrifice all for the defense of their country in an unshaken conviction in victory and with full trust in the carefully designed strategy of the fighting services. This firmly welded unity of the people and the armed forces manifests the strength of Japanese fighting power. How vast a difference between this and the worries of the American military leaders over the dissatisfaction of their public!

Although the American public has been madly stirred by the activity of their task forces in Japanese waters, certain informed American quarters have warned against the grandstand propaganda of the American military. The commentator Raymond Gram Swing, for instance, taking up Nimitz's declaration, said, "If the Allies have indeed reached the pre-invasion stage, preliminaries must be understood to be both long and arduous. The Japanese strength has not been dissipated. Their resistance has not been totally destroyed. It is quite probable that both the Japanese fleet and their air forces are capable of offering powerful defense, perhaps even counterattacks of some magnitude."

This indicates that even inside the United States there are some who do not swallow whole what the military tells them, that there exist doubts and worries about the hard road ahead, that there is a great fear of the appalling toil in men and materials in store. According to an article by George Jones in the New York Times, there have been misgivings concerning the increasing losses of the Third Fleet and warnings against its reckless activity. Said Jones, "There was considerable debate on what the risks would be if the American battleships were disposed to air attacks, torpedo-boat attacks and fire of shore batteries. Some insisted that to use the battleship in this fashion would add sufficient power to the already considerable punch of the Third Fleet to make the risk worthwhile. It should be remembered that the Japanese in the war have been slow to react, but when they do, the reaction is violent. So far, in our current operations, they have been laying low. This is believed to be to conserve their strength against eventual invasion. They appear to be biding their time."

It is obvious, therefore, that the Japanese silence is disturbing to the Americans, and is causing them to fear a greater loss of lives and equipment. The intensification of the air war against Japan is a necessity for the United States, for she must cover the distrust of the people for their military leaders. Meanwhile, with the end of the war in Europe, the Soviet Union has washed her hands of fighting; and Britain, psychologically relaxed with the defeat of Germany, is merely fighting half-heartedly. Only the United States, of the Big Three, is being forced to face still greater attrition in the Pacific. This disadvantageous situation, internationally speaking, has increased misgivings about the future on the part of the Americans and has caused them to fear further attrition to their navy, the core of their fighting power. Meanwhile, the Japanese are awaiting calmly for the right time in which to strike a long-stored crushing blow upon the American navy and thus to destroy the enemy's invasion dreams.

Well, that's Different

"I'll never ask another woman to marry me as long as I live."

"What? Refused again?"

"No, accepted."

Without Asking

Old Lady: "Aren't you ashamed to ask for money?"

Tramp: "I got six months for taking it without asking."

Missed a Good Fight

First comic: "All my life, I've wanted to play a part in a tragedy."

Second comic: "Well, you will if you don't leave my fiancee alone!"

Retaliation

She (very proudly): "Sir! I'd have you know that my father is a peer."

He: "Oh, that's all right. My old man is a doc."

A Good Reminder

"What I require," said the business man, "is a boy who is smart and tidy. I'm tired of slovenly, sleepy boys who never see anything that ought to be done for the good of the firm. Do you understand."

"Yes, sir," said the boy. "Shall I run out and buy you a nice clean collar?"

Double Wonder

"Yes, my wife gets more out of a novel than anybody."

"How do you mean?"

"Well, she always starts in the middle, so she's not only wondering how it will all end, but how it began."

Melody Lingers On

"My daugher has arranged a little piece for the piano."

"Good! It's time we had a little peace."

What Possible Harm?

"I'm sorry, madam," said the attendant at the movie, "but you can't take that dog into the theater."

"How absurd," protested the woman. "What harm can pictures do a little dog like this."

It's A Fair Question

Junior: "Daddy, are you sure that the world is round?"

Daddy: "Yes, I'm positive."

Junior: "Well, then, how can people go to the far corners of the earth?"

A Year Ago Today

August 6, 1944

The Imperial Headquarters announced that our Forces had commenced a new offensive in the Luichow Peninsula, Kwangtung Province.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION

Prewar Anti-Soviet Line Completely Shattered

By SADAO NAKAYAMA
(From the Taiheiyo)

II

The liberated nations of Europe are in a difficult political position marked by confusion, sandwiched as they are between the Soviet and Anglo-American Powers. These liberated nations are fully aware of the fact that, although the Anglo-Americans and the Soviets have been able to cooperate militarily they are unable to do so politically, due mainly to the political and ideological differences between them. Therefore, the majority of these European nations have resigned themselves to the fact that they will have to wait until after the dissolution of the prevailing Anglo-Saxon-Soviet strife or until after the outcome of their political war has become clear before they decide on their respective stands. These nations are following the same road taken by the Germans before their defeat, namely, reluctance to submit themselves to the Soviets, although they are willing to yield to the Anglo-American nations. Thus, these European nations are watching the developments of the Anglo-American-Soviet political war with much concern. Nay, their very existence has been stimulating this political opposition between the two camps. With these European nations as the background, the Anglo-American political offensive against the Soviet Union will be carried on with a growing vehemence. In this sense the Polish problem will prove to be the barometer indicating the manner in which the other European problems will be solved.

Ideological War and U.S.S.R.

History now has two instances of an armed Russian advance into Europe. The first was made after Napoleon's expeditionary forces were defeated by the Russians who advanced into the interior of Europe and opened peace negotiations in Paris. Russia at that time swept over Europe militarily and was regarded as the leader of the Holy Alliance. However, her backwardness in cultural matters had serious consequences. The Russians were in reality defeated ideologically and culturally despite the fact that they were victors in armed contest; and those Russian soldiers who advanced to the European battlefield returned home as prisoners of free French ideas. The upper classes in Russia eagerly used the French language in their daily conversations; employed French women as governesses; in short they submitted themselves to France in cultural and ideological matters. However, this later gave rise to a vehement reaction.

During the First World War, Russia, just after the revolution, submitted herself to the German military might and was forced to make a separate peace at Brest Litovsk. However, the ideas of revolutionary Russia, a defeated nation, filtered into Germany and finally led to the collapse of Imperial Germany. Thus, military contest and ideological warfare form the two sides of a shield and there are many examples of a nation winning a military victory but being defeated in ideologcal warfare.

Ideological factors are fundamentally responsible for the world conflict. It may be said that, although Germany rose up against Anglo-American plutocracy, fundamentally her greatest efforts were made against Bolshevism. The hatred of totalitarian Germany for Communism really was the cause of the German-Soviet War. For this reason, this ideological opposition will remain even after the cessation of military hostilities. The ideological results of the second military advance of Russia into Europe now constitute an important problem.

Premier Stalin made a significant statement before the German-Soviet War. He said that it is impossible to destroy the ideas of a nation by armed force. At that time, the Anglo-Americans were frantically trying to suppress Nazism by means of force, and Stalin apparently trying to defend his policy of collaboration with Germany by implying that it was impossible to destroy by force both Bolshevism and Nazism. The Soviet Union must realize that even though she has succeeded in destroying Nazi Germany she may not be able to crush the spirit of Nazism armed force. Thus, the possibility of the resurgence of a Nazi Germany in the future is causing great anxiety on the part of the Soviets.

The Germans surrendered to the Anglo-Americans but not to the Soviets, because they knew that there would be a difference in the treatment accorded them by the Anglo-Americans and the Soviets. There were still some Anglo-Americans who could tolerate persons with Nazi ideas, but such was not the case with the Soviets. There is a considerable difference between the Anglo-American and the Soviet manner of treating German war prisoners; and since this is connected with ideological problems, it is bound to become a serious issue between the two camps before long.

The Soviet Union today is dominated by racial socialism of the Stalin type. Thus, it may be expected that she will attempt to solve the problems of Europe from the standpoint of Soviet democracy based on racialism. She will utilize labor unions as practical instruments and carry out agricultural reforms to establish an anti-Fascist order in Europe. Moreover, she is determined to carry on ideological warfare against Nazi ideas.

A severe political battle will be waged between the Anglo-Americans and the Soviets with Europe as their battleground. Moreover, since this political contest will be waged with military forces in the background, the actual withdrawal of the armies of these countries will be delayed for a considerable period of time. And it will be the Soviet Union that will play the leading role during this period of political confusion in Europe, because she not only possesses formidable military strength but also represents a sort of revolutionary power against the Anglo-American nations. Although some anticipate a Third World War between the Anglo-Americans and the Soviets, the fact must be noted that a compromise of some sort has been made with capitalism in domestic Soviet politics, so that a similar move might be expected in her foreign relations. Therefore, a compromise with Anglo-American capitalism may be possible. This is shown by the positive participation of the Soviet Union in the establishment of the postwar international security organization and by her willingness to play the leading role in this organ. This international organization is for the Soviets a kind of instrument for compromise. Of course, there is the danger that the power of this organization may be abused if it is conducted on the basis of the majority decision or the two-third decision rule, but apart from her contention for the unanimous decision for the permanent security council and the international security machinery, she has been continuing her policy of concluding treaties of mutual assistance with other countries based on the principle of regionalism.

The Soviet Union, during the war against Germany, established communistic regimes in the countries adjacent to her territory. She also established pro-Soviet democratic regimes in Central Europe, and in Western Europe political organs which, of course, are not anti-Soviet. Thus, the Soviet Union has established a three-fold defense structure as the basis of her political operations in Europe, and has completely blasted the prewar anti-Soviet defense line, so that she will continue to occupy an unshakable position even when the problem of independence for the three Baltic nations crops up—so secure is the foundation she has already established.

Lastly, I wish to dwell on the relations between the problems of Europe's disposal and the war situation in East Asia. Since the withdrawal of the troops of the United Nations in Europe will be impossible for a considerable period of time, Soviet intervention in the affairs of East Asia will be greatly restricted. As to the political and ideological warfare beween the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American nations, it is likely that it will increase in intensity, although it is premature to conclude that it will result in a rupture in their relations.

(End)

LAUDS RAILWAY EMPLOYES

Kobiyama Impressed at Fighting Spirit of Workers During Raid

Transportation Minister Naoto Kobiyama, in an interview with the press on Thursday, described the result of his 10-day trip in the Kansai, Chugoku and Kyushu districts where he inspected the existing conditions on land transportation. The Transportation Minister stated as follows:

"I have inspected for some days the actual situation in the Kyushu region where the employes of the government railway are struggling with their railway spirit for the preservation of the decisive war transportation under air raids. What pleased me most is the fact that the more air raids intensified the morale of the railway employees rises stronger. I am deeply impressed to see the railway employes struggling hard by passing over the corpses of their comrades.

"I often met with air raids during my journey and the train I was riding in was subjected to a machine gun attack by an enemy plane. It was touched to see the railway conductors directing passengers for their safety amid the machine gun bullets at the sacrifice of their lives."

Right Answer

Magistrate: "What is your age?"

Woman Witness: "Twenty-one years and some months."

Magistrate: "Just how many months? You know you are on oath."

Woman Witness: "A hundred and twenty."

POTSDAM DECLARATION

Text of Statement Issued on August 2

The text of the Potsdam Declaration issued on August 2 simultaneously, in Washington, London and Moscow, follows:

(1) On July 17, 1945 the President of the United States Harry S. Truman, the Chairman of the Council of Peoples' Commissars of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Generalissimo J. V. Stalin and the Prime Minister of Great Britain Winston Churchill, together with Mr. Clement R. Attlee, met in the Tripartite Conference of Berlin. They were accompanied by the foreign secretaries of the three Governments James F. Byrnes, V. M. Molotov and Anthony Eden, the Chiefs of Staff and other advisers.

There were nine meetings between July 17 and July 25. The conference was then interrupted for two days while the results of the British general elections were being declared.

On July 28, Mr. Attlee returned to the conference as Prime Minister, accompanied by the new Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Ernest Bevin. Four days of further discussion then took place. During the course of the conference there were regular meetings of the heads of the three Governments, accompanied by the foreign secretaries, and also of the foreign secretaries alone. Committees appointed by the foreign secretaries for preliminary consideration of questions before the conference also met daily.

The meetings of the conference were held at the Cecilienhof near Potsdam. The conference ended on August 2, 1945.

Important Decisions Made

Important decisions and agreements were reached. Views were exchanged on a number of other questions and consideration of these matters will be continued by the Council of Foreign Ministers established by the conference.

President Truman, Generalissimo Stalin and Prime Minister Attlee leave this conference, which has strengthened the ties between the three Governments and extended the scope of their collaboration and understanding, with renewed confidence that their Governments and peoples, together with the other United Nations, will ensure the creation of a just and enduring peace.

(2) Establishment of a Council of Foreign Ministers. The conference reached an agreement for the establishment of a Council of Foreign Ministers representing the five principal Powers to continue the necessary preparatory work for the peace settlements and to take up other matters which from time to time may be referred in the Council by agreement of the Governments participating in the Council.

The text of the agreement for the establishment of the Council of Foreign Ministers is as follows:

1. There shall be established a Council composed of the Foreign Ministers of the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, France and the United States. 2. (a) The Council shall formally meet in London which shall be the permanent seat of the Joint Secretariat which the Council will form. Each of the Foreign Ministers will be accompanied by a high-ranking deputy, duly authorized to be worked on the work of the Council in the absence of his Foreign Minister and by a small staff of technical advisers. (b) The first meeting of the Council shall be held in London not later than September 1, 1945. Meetings shall be held by common agreement in other capitals as may be agreed from time to time.

3. (a) As its immediate important task the Council shall be authorized to draw up with a view to their submission to the United Nations treaties of peace with Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland and to propose settlements of territorial questions outstanding on the termination of the war in Europe. The Council shall be utilized for the preparation of a peace settlement for Germany to be accepted by the Government of Germany when a Government adequate for the purpose is established.

(b) For the discharge of each of these tasks the Council will be composed of the members representing those states which were signatory to the terms of surrender imposed upon the enemy state concerned. For the purpose of the peace settlement for Italy, France shall be regarded as a signatory to the terms of surrender for Italy. Other members will be invited to participate when matters directly concerning them are under discussion. (c) Other matters may from time to time be referred to the Council by agreement between the member Governments.

States Send Delegates

4. (a) Whenever the Council is considering a question of direct interest to a state not represented thereon such state should be invited to send representatives to participate in the discussion and study of that question. (b) The Council may adapt its procedure to the particular problem under consideration. In some cases it may hold its own preliminary discussions prior to the participation of other interested states. In other cases the Council may convoke a formal conference of the states chiefly interested in seeking a solution of the particular problems.

In accordance with the decision of the conference, the three Governments have each addressed an identical invitation to the Governments of China and France to adopt this text and to join in establishing the Council.

The establishment of the Council of Foreign Ministers for the specific purposes named in the text will be without prejudice to the agreement of the Crimea Conference that there should be periodic consultation among the Foreign secretaries of the United States, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom.

The conference also considered the position of the European Advisory Commission in the light of the agreement to establish the Council of Foreign Ministers. It was noted with satisfaction that the commission had ably discharged its principal tasks by the recommendations that it had furnished for the terms of Germany's unconditional surrender for the zones of occupation in Germany and Austria and for the inter-Allied control machinery in those countries. It was felt that further work of a detailed character for the coordination of Allied policy for the control of Germany and Austria would in the future fall within the competence of the Allied Control Council at Berlin and the Allied commission at Vienna. Accordingly it was agreed to recommend that the European Advisory Commission be dissolved.

Germany Now Occupied

(3) Germany; the Allied armies are in occupation of the whole of Germany and the German people have begun to atone for the terrible crimes committed under the leadership of those whom in the hour of their success they openly approved and blindly obeyed.

Agreement has been reached at this conference on the political and economic principles of a coordinated Allied policy toward defeated Germany during the period of Allied control.

The purpose of this agreement is to carry out the Crimea declaration on Germany. German militarism and Nazism will be extirpated and the Allies will take in agreement together now and in the future the other measures necessary to assure that Germany never again will threaten her neighbors or the peace of the world.

It is not the intention of the Allies to destroy or enslave the German people. It is the intention of the Allies that the German people be given the opportunity to prepare for the eventual reconstruction of their life on a more democratic and peaceful basis. If their own efforts are steadily directed to this end it will be possible for them in due course to take their place among the free and peaceful peoples of the world.

Germany Demilitarized

The text of the agreement is as follows:

The political and economic principles to govern the treatment of Germany in the initial control period.

A. Political principles. (1) In accordance with the occupation control machinery in Germany supreme authority in Germany is exercised on instructions from their respective Governments by the commanders in chief of the armed forces of the United States, the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the French Republic each in his own zone of occupation and also jointly in matters affecting Germany as a whole in their capacity as members of the Control Council.

(2) So far as it is practicable there shall be uniformity of treatment of German population throughout Germany. (3) The purposes of the occupation of Germany by which the Control Council shall be guided are: (1) The complete disarmament and demilitarization of Germany and the elimination or control of all German industry that could be used for military production to its end. (a) All German land, naval and air force, the SS, SA, SD, and the Gestapo with all their organizations staffs and institutions including the general staff, the officers corps, reserve corps, military schools, war veterans organizations and all other military and quasi-military organizations together with all clubs and associations which serve to keep alive the military tradition in Germany shall be completely and finally abolished in such manner as permanently to prevent the revival or reorganization of German militarism and Nazism. (b) All arms, ammunition and implements of war and all specialized facilities for their production shall be held at the disposal of the Allies or destroyed. The maintenance and production of all aircraft and all arms, ammunition and implements of war shall be prevented.

(2) To convince the German people that they have suffered a total military defeat and that they cannot escape responsibility for what they have brought upon themselves, since their own ruthless warfare and the fanatical Nazi resistances have destroyed German economy and made chaos and suffering inevitable.

(3) To destroy the National Socialist Party and its affiliated and supervised organizations, to dissolve all Nazi institutions, to ensure that they are not revived in any form and to prevent all Nazi and militarist activity or propaganda.

(4) To prepare for the eventual reconstruction of German political life on a democratic basis and few eventual peaceful cooperation in international life by Germany.

(4) All Nazi laws which provided the basis of the Hitler regime or established discrimination on the grounds of race, creed, or political opinion shall be abolished. No such discriminations, whether legal, administrative or otherwise, shall be tolerated.

To Try Criminals

(5) War criminals and those who have participated in planning or carrying out Nazi enterprises involving or resulting in atrocities or war crimes shall be arrested and brought to judgment. Nazi leaders, influential Nazi supporters and high officials of Nazi organizations and institutions and any other person dangerous to the occupation or its objectives shall be arrested and interned.

(6)—All members of the Nazi Party, who have been more than nominal participants in its activities and all other persons hostile to Allied purposes shall be removed from public and semi-public office, and from positions of responsibility in important private undertakings. Such persons shall be replaced by persons who by their political and moral qualities, are deemed capable of assisting in developing genuine democratic institutions in Germany.

(1)—German education shall be so controlled as completely to eliminate Nazi and militarist doctrines and to make possible the successful development of democratic ideas.

(8)—The judicial system will be reorganized in accordance with the principles of democracy, of justice under law, and of equal rights for all citizens without distinction of race, nationality or religion.

(9)—The administration of affairs in Germany should be directed toward the decentralization of the political structure and the development of local responsibility.

(a) Local self-government shall be restored throughout Germany on democratic principles and in particular through elective councils as rapidly as is consistent with military security and the purposes of military occupation; (b) All democratic political parties with rights of assembly and of public discussions shall be allowed and encouraged throughout Germany; (c) Representatives and elective principles shall be introduced into regional provincial and state (land) administration as rapidly as may be justified by the successful application of these principles in local self-government; (d) For the time being no central German government shall be established, notwithstanding this however certain essential central German administrative departments headed by state secretaries shall be established particularly in the fields of finance, transport, communications, foreign trade and industry. Such departments will act under the direction of the Control Council.

(To Be Concluded)

THIAMIDIN (TAB) "COMET"

A powerful Vitamin B concentrate containing Vitamin B1, active yeast, and dextro-glucose. Strongly indicated as an addition to the diet of rice-eating peoples. Beneficial effects are observed in beri-beri, tuberculosis, gastro-intestinal disorders, constipation, and in the feeding of pregnant women and infants.

Superior of New Drugs in Nippon
KURODA SEIYAKU
KABUSHIKI KAISHA
[illegible] 2-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka, Nippon
Branches: Tokyo, Mukden, Shanghai, Tientsin
Distributors
Yashima Shoten
[illegible], Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo

Classified Ads.

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Wanted to Exchange

IN Karuizawa: Bicycle, foreign make, mark Crescent, 22 inches in good condition; riding boots and boots for small boys (new); in exchange for man's shoes size 10½ mon or larger size, etc.
Apply Box 190, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

HOUSE or rooms for small family, any location, furnished or unfurnished.
Apply Box 192, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Rent

IN Hayama: Near Moritobashi, foreign style house with 5 rooms and one servant's quarter, kitchen, bath, city water, for rent only to Japanese family.
Apply Box 193, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

GENTLEMEN'S shoes, 11 mon, for sale or in exchange for men's 10½ mon shoes.
Apply Box 187, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GENTLEMEN'S white linen summer suits, (second hand), and also one white waistcoat (new), for immediate sale.
Apply Box 183, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

HOTCHKISS (brand new) and clips for immediate sale.
Apply Box 188, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LADIES' shoes, five pairs—two black, one white, one cream and one sandal, (size: 9 mon 7 bu—36), also one black leather handbag, for immediate sale.
Apply Box 173, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

UNDERWOOD standard typewriter, used, but in perfect condition, for immediate sale.
Apply Box 166, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

BABY'S perambulator, electric heater (konro), baby's shoes (2-5 years old), and camp bed, wanted immediately. Used ones will be accepted if they are in good condition. Will pay good price.
Apply Box 179, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

BROKEN electrical appliances, toasters, waffle irons, electric irons (2 lbs.), mixers, electric heaters, also damaged spare pots and pans.
Apply Box 188, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

COMPLETE set of baby's clothes.
Apply Box 191, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

COMFORTABLE house in Tokyo district, preferably with complete furniture wanted by a small family immediately. Will pay twenty to thirty thousand yen.
Apply Box 185, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ENGLISH books on China wanted immediately. Please send the list of books.
Apply Box 184, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

OFFICE bags, high class fountain pens such as Parker, Eversharp, etc., wanted immediately.
Apply Box 186, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PHONOGRAPHS, records, radios, radio-phonographs, electric razors, sewing machines, accordions, portable typewriters. Office hours: 1:30-4:30 p.m. Rhythm-sha, 2, Jimbo-cho [illegible], Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

PORTABLE typewriter, Royal or Underwood, must be in excellent condition.
Apply Box 189, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SMOKING pipe, will buy or exchange.
Apply Box 181, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TATAMI-OMOTE, or Japanese tatami carpet, sizes: 8, 6, and 4½ mat; also lock and key for bicycle. Will pay good price.
Apply Box 177, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction

SPANISH and Portuguese postal lessons enable to speak and write correctly in few months.
Apply Box 152, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Clinic hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room [illegible] ([illegible] floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-[illegible].

MEDICAL

PROF. Dr. S. [illegible], Eye Specialist. English and German Spoken. Hours 2.30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. [illegible] Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram [illegible]. Tel. Kyobashi [illegible].